

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, warm and clear, 60°-67° (20°-24°). Thursday, cloudy. LONDON: Wednesday, 60°-67° (20°-24°). Thursday, variable. CHANNEL: Rough. DUBLIN: Wednesday, sunny, 60°-67° (20°-24°). NEW YORK: Wednesday, sunny, 60°-67° (20°-24°). DAILY: Wednesday, sunny, 60°-67° (20°-24°). DOWNTOWN WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1978

Established 1887

With Palestinian 'Participation'

Israel Sets New Formula For Mideast Peace Talks

TEL AVIV, March 28 (AP)—Israel offered a new formula yesterday for Mideast peace talks that Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin called a "far-reaching step" toward Egypt's demand for Palestinian self-determination.

In Cairo, it was announced that Egypt's ambassador to the United States, Ashraf Ghorbal, arrived there yesterday with a letter from President Carter to President Anwar Sadat and a oral message from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to his Egyptian counterpart, Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel.

Egypt's official Middle East News Agency issued the report and said Mr. Ghorbal would not comment on the contents of either message. They were believed to contain U.S. proposals for resuming Egyptian-Israeli peace talks and an account of the tough meeting in Washington last week between Mr. Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

The Israeli proposal calls for the "participation of West Bank and Gaza Strip Palestinians in determining their own future. It edges Israel slightly closer to Mr. Sadat's demands and to a U.S.-proposed compromise formula.

• PLO rows to help UN peace-keeping force in Lebanon. Page 2

Lebanon that the organization would not attend.

French paratroopers, meanwhile, set up the first operational positions for the UN peace-keeping forces in southern Lebanon. They dug in north and south of the port of Tyre, the only area south of the Litani River not in the hands of Israeli invasion forces.

• Waldheim Voices Concern At UN headquarters in New York, Secretary-General Kurt

Waldheim said that he was seriously concerned about a number of shooting incidents in southern Lebanon and appealed to all parties to observe the cease-fire.

The Kuwaiti newspaper, Al-

Siyassa, quoting sources close to

the Palestinian command, reported that Syria had given assur-

ances to the Palestinian guer-

illas that they would be allowed

to operate against Israel across

the cease-fire line in the Golan

Heights.

Israel invaded southern Leba-

non on March 15 in order to take

away the guerrillas' prime base

for attacking the Jewish state.

A key element in the new Begin

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Mr. Begin's new proposed dec-
laration of principles for resum-
ing peace talks was broadcast by
the Israeli radio, apparently in re-
sponse to reports that President

Carter might make public details
of the dispute between him and
Mr. Begin in their Washington
talks last week.

The disagreements between the
Israelis and the Egyptians and
Americans center on the basic
principles of Israeli withdrawal
from occupied lands and the es-
tablishment of a Palestinian
homeland.

A key element in the new Begin
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Fewer Israelis Now Back Begin, Haaretz Poll Shows

JERUSALEM, March 28 (AP)—The popularity of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has slipped nearly 20 percent since December and now is at 59.4 per cent, according to a public opinion poll published today.

The poll, conducted in mid-February for the newspaper Haaretz by the Public Opinion Research Institute, did not reflect Mr. Begin's recent trip to Washington or the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon.

The newspaper said that 59.4 per cent of those polled gave Mr. Begin top marks as prime minister, 20.5 per cent said that they were more or less satisfied and 16.5 per cent were dissatisfied. The rest, 3.6 per cent, had no opinion.

It did not say how many were questioned.

U.S. Admits A-Satellite Fallout

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 28 (AP)—The United States says that one of the 22 nuclear-powered satellites it has launched since 1961 burned up over the Indian Ocean spreading harmful radioactivity worldwide.

The information is contained

in a paper prepared for the 21st annual session of the UN Com-

mittee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which will be held here June 26 through July 7. The committee was urged to consider the problem of nuclear-powered satellites after the Soviet spy satellite Cosmos-954 broke up over northern Canada on Jan. 24 and scattered radioactive material.

The United States built its first

satellite so that, on re-entry

into the atmosphere, the radioactive material would vaporize and

allow the cleanup efforts.

The United States said that, af-

ter the accident, U.S. scientists re-

alized limitations must be placed

on dispersal of particulate matter

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veloped materials that would

hold the nuclear material intact

and prevent the satellite from

spewing its radioactive material.

It is said that only one of its satellites—Snap-10A—had a nuclear reactor aboard like Cosmos-954. Launched in 1965 and carrying almost 10 pounds of uranium-235, Snap-10A is in a 1,000-year orbit.

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When Apollo 13 aborted on its way to the moon in April, 1970, its graphite cask of plutonium-238 dropped into 20,000 to 30,000 feet of the Pacific Ocean, south of the Fiji Islands. It is still there.

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The other 21 U.S. satellites with radioactive materials on board transform the heat from their decay into power through a static thermoelectric converter.

They range from a 1961 Navy navigation system satellite that had only 2.7 watts of electrical power to the two Voyager space-craft launched in August and September which have 475 watts each.

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They range from a 1961 Navy navigation system satellite that had only 2.7 watts of electrical power to the two Voyager space-craft launched in August and September which have 475 watts each.

Two other false starts worked out better.

Deliberately Destroyed

A Nimbus B-1 spacecraft, launched in May, 1968, was de-
liberately destroyed at 100,000
feet because it was headed in the
wrong direction. Its capsule of
plutonium-238 oxide sank into
the Santa Barbara Channel, but
they were found intact and re-
turned for the fuel to be used
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After Original Praise

U.S. Deplores Salisbury Accord

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Opening Postponed

Tokyo Airport Protesters Win

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, March 28 (NYT)—Opponents of the new Tokyo International Airport reacted with jubilation while officials were despondent over the Japanese government decision today to postpone indefinitely the formal opening of the controversial \$2.9 billion facility.

The step, coming after two days of violent clashes that saw more than 165 protesters arrested, scores more injured and the destruction of the control tower's instruments, has become a great embarrassment here for the conservative government of Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. He had assured this nation and other governments of the world that the new airport would finally open this week five years after its completion.

The government's reluctant decision, which was accompanied by a tough policy statement on radicals, came at a delayed Cabi-

net session that inadvertently revealed cracks in the ministers' unity and Mr. Fukuda's political control.

The latest costly postponement is expected to last at least one month and more likely six weeks, meaning that the new facility, located in unfamiliar farmland 46 miles northeast of here, would inaugurate service at the height of Japan's tourist season. Radical opponents, estimated to number 6,000, have vowed continuing protests.

Travel Chaos

The postponement threw the transportation plans of thousands of travelers into chaos, left airlines with employees and equipment divided between the new airfield and the old Haneda Airport, fouled future flight schedules and ignited radicals' plans for a "mass victory rally" Thursday which threatens to become another confrontation with authorities. About 14,000 riot po-

lice have been mobilized, the largest number in Japan in 18 years.

"It's a giant victory for us and a serious wound for the Fukuda Cabinet," Issaku Tomura, an opposition leader, declared, "the credibility of the Japanese government has been seriously undermined in international society."

"Everybody here is crushed," Genzo Itoh, an official at the fogbound new airport, said on this rainy afternoon. "Planning anything here is impossible," added an airport shop owner.

Customs officials, who were in the process of moving to the new airport near the farm town of Narita, have now started moving back to Tokyo. About 800 employees of Japan Air Lines and their families have already resettled near Narita and now face a six-hour roundtrip daily commuter trip.

Awesome task

And airline officers faced the awesome task of trying to convince would-be travelers that they will not become part of a guerrilla attack on the outskirts of the world's second largest city. "These protesters don't seem to have any fears at all," said an airline spokesman, "it's terrifying. But until passengers' security is guaranteed, we're happy to wait. We could never go in there now."

Law enforcement authorities have promised to tighten airport security. They admitted today that the six radicals who wrecked the control tower Sunday were able to sneak under security lines through sewage pipes because they, unlike the police, had maps showing the pipe routes and manhole locations.

Transport Minister Kenji Fukunaga acknowledged that one of his government's toughest tasks now was "restoring safety and a loss of confidence abroad." This, experts believe, may take longer than the physical repairs.

The 74-year-old Mr. Fukuda said he was "very sorry" and would assume full responsibility for failing to fulfill his international commitment.

Deepening Divisions

One consequence of this failure among political factions is the question of whether minority parties might get a more active role in Parliament. This change, which would entail naming members of opposition parties to key positions in some committees, is sought by many government supporters eager to see the opposition play a more responsible role in the French decision-making process.

Mitterrand Sees Giscard, Bars Discussion of Policy

(Continued From Page 1)

rowly defeated Mr. Mitterrand—was the first of this series.

In consultations before a new government is formed, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also saw Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac, who heads the largest party in the majority coalition, and outgoing Prime Minister Raymond Barre, who it is generally believed, again will be appointed Prime Minister.

Political sources here had not expected any formal cooperation between the majority and the Socialists. They felt that the meeting today left the door open to an improved political climate and perhaps to support across party lines for some mutually-acceptable reforms.

However, the room for convergence between Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's center-right supporters and Socialist leader Mitterrand appeared to be strictly limited. Both Mr. Chirac's Gaullists and the Communists led by Mr. Marchais were quick to criticize their more moderate allies in the recent elections for any compromise with political foes.

However, Mr. Mitterrand has frequently pointed out that nearly

half of French voters supported the reforms in the left's common program during the elections. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has called for "reasonable cohabitation" between the right and left.

Political sources here listed several areas where Mr. Giscard d'Estaing might encourage his rightist supporters to take over planks from the electoral platform of the defeated leftists.

• Remediating grave problems of inequality—for instance, by raising the minimum wage, now among Europe's lowest.

• Advancing social reform—for instance, by tax reforms curbing widespread evasion, introducing a capital-gains tax and stiffer inheritance duties.

Another point of discussion among political factions is the question of whether minority parties might get a more active role in Parliament. This change, which would entail naming members of opposition parties to key positions in some committees, is sought by many government supporters eager to see the opposition play a more responsible role in the French decision-making process.

from Air Force One to embrace Mr. Perez.

Rosalynn Carter, President Carter's wife, and their daughter, Amy, 10, followed Mr. Carter down the steps.

"Whenever the rights of any individual in the world are seen to be diminished, our own rights are in danger. Wherever they are defended, as in Venezuela, our rights are strengthened," Mr. Carter said.

He added that of all the ties uniting two countries "none is stronger than the devotion toward liberty which we share."

Refers to Panama Canal

Mr. Perez, in his welcoming remarks, referred to the Panama Canal, which he linked to all U.S.-Latin American relations.

He said that the trip recognizes the importance of the Third World nations, and said that selection of the four countries on this trip shows U.S. commitments to resolving Third World problems.

During the 9,000-mile tour, Mr. Carter also will visit Brazil, stopping in Brasilia and in Rio de Janeiro; then Lagos, Nigeria, and Monrovia, Liberia.

On human rights, Mr. Perez said "We feel deep satisfaction to see that the President of one of the most powerful countries in the world has given human rights a high priority in the government, new ethical values..."

Energy Policies a Priority

Spokesmen for both sides say "energy policies" will be high on the agenda, with Mr. Carter urging a continuation of the petroleum price freeze beyond June of this year.

Mr. Perez has already stated publicly what his rejoinder will be: He would favor a reduction in oil prices if parity could be established between what the developing nations have to pay for manufactured goods and what they receive for their raw materials.

The Hereros generally support the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is one thing. Stopping raids on Israeli occupation forces is quite another," a PLO official said.

In Paris, the deputy head of Mr. Tihabano said that the PLO remained committed to a peaceful negotiated settlement in the territory and called for an official inquiry into the violence from re-basing in southern Lebanon.

Six weeks ago, an official of the



President Carter waves as he boards a helicopter on the South Lawn of the White House at the start of his four-nation trip.

Carter Praises Venezuela At Start of 4-Nation Trip

(Continued From Page 1)

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Says Puppet Was Punished

SWAPO Denies Any Role In Death of Rival Leader

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 28 (AP)—The South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) today denied responsibility for the killing of Chief Clemens Kapuwo, leader of the Herero tribe in South-West Africa, also known as Namibia.

SWAPO president Sam Nujoma said: "It is not SWAPO which is responsible for the killing of puppet Kapuwo, but it is the responsibility of the people of Namibia who were resisting oppression."

Mr. Nujoma said that widespread oppression of the black masses in the disputed territory, ruled by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations, was aided by the late Chief Kapuwo.

He also said: "Collaborators and puppets of the enemy [South Africa] cannot escape being punished by the people of Namibia who are resisting oppression."

Chief Kapuwo, head of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance which backed a South African plan for South-West Africa's independence without SWAPO, was assassinated last night outside his shop in a black township outside Windhoek, capital of the territory.

First President

Police and Herero tribal chieftains blamed SWAPO for the assassination of the man considered likely to have been the first president of an independent Namibia.

The SWAPO information secretary in Windhoek, M. Tihabano, described Chief Kapuwo's death as "most probably" a result of the recent wave of tribal-political clashes between Herero and Owambo tribesmen in Katutura township outside the territorial capital.

The Hereros generally support the United Nations in occupied Lebanon is one thing. Stopping raids on Israeli occupation forces is quite another," a PLO official said.

In Paris, the deputy head of Mr. Tihabano said that the PLO remained committed to a peaceful negotiated settlement in the territory and called for an official inquiry into the violence from re-basing in southern Lebanon.

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U.S. Quiet On Neutron

(Continued From Page 1)

nuclear weapons rests with the President.

There was some consternation at the State Department because of the sudden White House decision to pull back from the neutron production discussions. A great deal of diplomatic effort had gone into moving West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and British Prime Minister James Callaghan closer to speaking out in support of production.

According to one source, a high-level Carter aide soon will go to Europe to explain the President's new course.

Dutch Rejection

To date, no Western European country has approved the neutron weapons. The Netherlands, the only country whose parliament has voted on the issue, recently turned them down. And the Soviet Union has tried to make an international issue of it.

Because of the international political controversy that has developed and the President's seven-month delay in making a decision on production, White House and other government officials are extremely sensitive about discussing the matter. They repeatedly requested during interviews yesterday that they not be quoted by name or even by agency.

Criticism Expected

Mr. Carter is said to want NATO support because of the upcoming UN debate on disarmament in which the Russians are bound to criticize a move to make the neutron shells. The President reportedly does not want to be the only world leader to favor building neutron weapons.

Testimony Expected

They are part of the UN inter-imperial force which will eventually have about 4,000 men in southern Lebanon. The force has been sent to preserve peace after Israel's invasion of the area two weeks ago.

During the night, a U.S. Air Force Galaxy transport plane landed at Tel Aviv with equipment for the UN forces, Lufthansa sources said. The plane con-

Kosygin Trip to Siberia

MOSCOW, March 28 (UPI)—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin returned to Moscow today from a weeklong tour of mineral and food-producing regions in eastern and western Siberia, Tass reported.



Chief Clemens Kapuwo

Arafat Promises PLO Aid To UN Force in Lebanon

BEIRUT, March 28 (Reuters)—The Palestine Liberation Organization promised today to do everything it could to help United Nations peace-keeping forces carry out their mission in Lebanon.

PLO chief Yasser Arafat said here: "On behalf of the PLO and the joint [Palestinian-leftist] forces, I say that we are giving all facilities to the UN interim force in order that it may carry out its mission in Lebanon."

Mr. Arafat issued the statement after discussing the deployment of the UN troops with Maj. Gen. Emmanuel Erskine, the UN commander in southern Lebanon.

At the United Nations, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim announced that Mr. Arafat had accepted a cease-fire in southern Lebanon.

Commando sources said later that the guerrillas had no intention of stopping attacks on Israeli positions south of the Litani River.

"Facilitating the mission of the United Nations in occupied Lebanon is one thing. Stopping raids on Israeli occupation forces is quite another," a PLO official said.

In Paris, the deputy head of Mr. Tihabano said that the PLO remained committed to a peaceful negotiated settlement in the territory and called for an official inquiry into the violence from re-basing in southern Lebanon.

Abu Iyad told the newspaper *Le Matin* that the UN troops "must push the Israelis back behind the international border."

"But the UN troops must not try to take over the area in our place. We must return to our bases and positions," he said and added: "If necessary, we will fight against the UN troops."

Bridge Occupied

In Tel Aviv, Israeli Army sources said that Swedish troops in the UN force had succeeded in occupying a strategic bridge over the Litani River after a battle in which Israeli soldiers drove off Palestinian guerrillas.

The move left only one bridge over the Litani still in Palestinian hands.

The commander of the Swedish unit told Israeli radio after his men had set up a post near the Khardali bridge: "We will hold the bridge and try to prevent anybody getting over it."

Israeli Army sources said that

the new Israeli version is close to the U.S.-proposed compromise formula whereby "the Palestinians have the right to participate in determining their own future."

Israel was believed near to accepting the U.S. formula when Mr. Begin went to Washington.

Mr. Yadin, whose Democratic Movement for Change has exercised a moderating influence on Mr. Begin's hard-line policies, praised the new formulation regarding the Palestinians as a "far-reaching step."

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BBC Softens On Speech

(Continued From Page 1)

had many listeners who were aware that its way of pronouncing geographical and family names from faraway places was not always the way the inhabitants of those places and the bearers of those names pronounced them. BBC had to try harder.

The advisory committee was replaced by

Critical of Rights Link**Soviet Aide Cautions U.S. on SALT Effort**

MOSCOW, March 28 (AP)—of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's closest advisers said that the Carter administration must work harder for a new pact and decide if there is any agreement at all. George Arbatov, director of the Institute of the USSR and aada, criticized the slow pace he SALT talks in his 3,400-word commentary in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda. He warned the Carter administration against trying to link the talks to Soviet involvement in Africa or to the "otorious" issue of human rights.

Mr. Arbatov pointed to U.S. congressmen who have vowed to any new accord to a severe iron test and claimed that Carter administration was taking on SALT because "it had yet decided whether it is good for such a struggle."

Agreement or Not?

In preparing any agreement, it is a time for expressing doubts and for diplomatic levers," Mr. Arbatov wrote.

He said that opponents of a SALT agreement were intentionally leaking information from U.S.-Soviet negotiations to create an atmosphere of suspicion, and that the "uninformed public are confusing technical

matters understandable only to specialists."

He also said that a basic problem in the U.S. approach to SALT is "the reluctance to reconcile itself to parity and the stubborn desire of U.S. imperialist circles to retain military superiority."

Expressing fear of a new "change in accent" by President Carter against the interests of detente, Mr. Arbatov wrote that U.S.-Soviet relations are now threatened "not only by a loss of valuable time, but by the rise of new problems and a backward slippage."

Speech Questioned

He referred to Mr. Carter's speech March 17 at Wake Forest University, where he promised a strong U.S. defense posture against "any threatening power."

Mr. Arbatov asked if the speech was "a return to the cold war and an attempt to attain military supremacy."

Meanwhile, after months of referring to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks by the acronym SALT, Soviet strategists apparently have invented their own term. The new abbreviation is OSV, a Soviet acronym for Limitation of Strategic Weapons.

Russian language purists have long called on the Soviet press to resist foreign words and use Russian terminology whenever possible.

U.S. Executive Sues Firm for Colombia Abduction

By Larry Kramer

ASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—A U.S. businessman, kidnapped and held for eight months by a band of Beatrice Foods Co. kidnappers there, has filed suit in federal court in New York asking \$125 million in damages from the firm. He claims that the firm did nothing to free him.

Gustavo Curtis, 54, headed Interstic Gran Colombia S.A. in Bogota when he was kidnapped Sept. 28, 1976, according to a complaint. He said that, after his kidnapping, Beatrice told his wife, Vera, not to take any action to rescue him because the company would handle the matter.

The complaint also states that Mr. Curtis was warned by the U.S. Embassy in Colombia in

that his photograph had been found in the possession of terrorists and that he was a potential kidnap victim.

Notified Company

After notifying the Chicago-based conglomerate, Mr. Curtis said, his employers said that they would take measures to protect him and that he should take no action on his own.

He said that he would have left his job at that time but he could not without the firm's permission. He said that Beatrice did nothing at that time to protect him.

As a result of what Mr. Curtis calls "deceit, fraud and misrepresentation" on the part of Beatrice, he was kidnapped.

Mr. Curtis and his wife, who also is a plaintiff in the case, also claim that Beatrice took no action because the firm believed the kidnapping to be a hoax, perpetrated by Mr. Curtis.

Lie-Detector Test

According to the complaint, the firm began to take action toward his release only after subjecting his wife to a lie-detector test about six months after the kidnapping.

The original ransom demand was \$3 million. The company, however, hired two British terrorist experts to negotiate that figure down to \$450,000. Mr. Curtis was freed on May 18 of last year. The British negotiators and the Beatrice lawyer in Bogota were jailed for a time for arranging the ransom payment because of a Colombian prohibition on paying ransom to terrorists.

Beatrice attorney Geoffrey Kalmus said that the company has "no comment on the matter at this time. You can be sure the company will deny the allegations in the complaint at the proper time."

Eager for Accord

Both sides were eager to come to terms and had further picking in the fields by the construction workers who build tunnels and above-ground facilities.

Most of the nation's 160,000 coal miners, who ratified their new contract last Friday, returned to work yesterday for the first time since Dec. 6, when they and the construction workers walked out.

But mines in Illinois, Indiana,

the
DIAMOND
for you

Now you have the opportunity to buy quality diamonds and diamond jewelry for investment, gifts or personal use. We are the leading diamond company servicing satisfied clients throughout the world. Contact us for full information or visit us.

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ALL DIAMONDS GUARANTEED
BY CERTIFICATE



ADVENTURES END—A Vietnamese vessel which arrived in Darwin Monday is kept under surveillance of customs launch. The 106 refugees aboard were taken to a quarantine station, but crew members stayed on board pending investigation of claims that the boat had been hijacked.

But Ratification Is Still Needed**Coal Mine Constructors Reach Accord**

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Negotiators representing 10,000 striking mine construction workers and the Association of Bituminous Contractors agreed last night on a tentative contract.

The construction workers' strike continued to hamper coal mining across the eastern United States even though the miners were ready to work after accepting a contract to end their long strike.

"I hope they stay the heck away from the mines and let the miners go back to work," said John Guzek, president of United Mine Workers District 6, who had lead the bargaining for the construction workers.

Although the construction workers are covered by a separate agreement from the miners, they traditionally pattern their economic terms after the contract won by the miners. The miners' ratification of their new accord last Friday therefore paved the way for rapid progress in the new construction contract.

Council Approval Needed

The construction workers' contract must still be approved by the union's 35-member bargaining council which, Mr. Guzek said, was scheduled to be in Washington tomorrow for a vote.

Elmo Hurst, chief ABC negotiator and president, said that he expected the construction workers to vote Sunday and "be back to work by next Monday."

The tentative agreement would give workers additional holidays with pay and in some cases workers would earn a few cents more an hour than the miners.

Mr. Hurst said that the contract gives top scale surface construction workers hourly pay raises of \$1 in the first year, and 40 cents in each of the second and third years. Top scale underground workers would get raises of \$1.03 in the first year, 46 cents in the second year and 43 cents in the third year.

Eager for Accord

Both sides were eager to come to terms and had further picking in the fields by the construction workers who build tunnels and above-ground facilities.

The court, rejecting Hawaii's appeal, let stand a commission decision to exempt only tiny firecrackers with a charge of under 50 milligrams from a general ban on fireworks sold in interstate commerce that took effect in 1976. Hawaii had requested a religious and cultural exemption from the regulations, noting that firecrackers are an important part of the Chinese New Year and

London Times Is Struck

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—The Times of London did not publish today for the second straight day because of a wildcat strike by engineers. The latest in a long string of disruptions in Britain's troubled newspaper industry. The Guardian, which uses the Times's presses, also did not publish here for the second day.

The town of Inhangoma, with a population of 150,000, was flooded. The radio was quoted as saying that at least 27 persons were known to have been killed but that the full casualty figure was not known yet. Almost all schools in the affected area were closed and many were destroyed, the report said.

for another two weeks by picketing construction workers.

The two sides in the construction workers' negotiations had resumed bargaining yesterday after negotiations ended a late Sunday night session by saying that they were too exhausted to continue.

Washingtonians Who Need Help Can't Count on the Telephone

WASHINGTON, March 28 (WP)—If you live in Washington and need help fast for a rape victim, drug addict, potential suicide or a battered child, do not rush to the telephone book.

All four numbers listed under the District of Columbia government in the telephone directory for 24-hour counseling for such emergencies are incorrect.

What is more, if you ask the telephone company's information operators for the right numbers, three of the four numbers they will give you will still be wrong.

Telephone company officials said it is not their fault. They said the city government, which is gradually covering to a fancier Centrex telephone system, has not told the phone company what is necessary to switch callers to the correct new emergency numbers.

The District government will not go that far. A spokesman said the city government "probably" failed to tell the telephone company of only one number change.

In any event, once you find the correct numbers, government workers—some of them specialists in family and other crisis situations—will in fact answer the phone and provide assistance. The numbers are staffed 24 hours a day.

Hawaii Loses Fireworks Case

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—The Supreme Court yesterday sidestepped the dispute between Hawaii's ethnic Chinese and the Consumer Product Safety Commission over a federal ban on firecrackers.

The court, rejecting Hawaii's appeal, let stand a commission decision to exempt only tiny firecrackers with a charge of under 50 milligrams from a general ban on fireworks sold in interstate commerce that took effect in 1976. Hawaii had requested a religious and cultural exemption from the regulations, noting that firecrackers are an important part of the Chinese New Year and

other festive occasions.

The commission agreed the practice is deeply rooted in tradition with a long-standing, centuries-old history," but said such exemptions would be impractical.

Mozambique Floods Threaten Thousands

JOHANNESBURG, March 28 (AP)—More than 20,000 persons in the Tamarra area of north-central Mozambique are "in an extremely dangerous position" because of Zambezi River flooding, the Maputo radio has reported.

The radio reported that thousands of square miles of farmland were under water and thousands of cattle had drowned.

The town of Inhangoma, with a population of 150,000, was flooded. The radio was quoted as saying that at least 27 persons were known to have been killed but that the full casualty figure was not known yet. Almost all schools in the affected area were closed and many were destroyed, the report said.

The following are examples of changes in emphasis:

• For years the government put

federal buildings in suburbs and exurbs. Now, according to Mr. Carter, it is going to put them in cities.

• For years it bought goods and services from suppliers regardless of their location. Now it is going to buy from areas with high unemployment. And the government plans to triple its procurement.

White House Options 'Limited'**Cities May Need More Than Carter Plan**

By Susanna McBee

WASHINGTON, March 28 (WP)—Whichever President Carter's new urban policy can save the decaying central cities that are losing people, business and local tax revenues is an open question.

The program contains inducements for people to live and raise families in cities and for companies to locate their plants there. But administration officials admit that even if the entire package were to be approved by Congress—which is doubtful—it would make a marginal difference at best.

Families and developers still are going to consider land and building costs, crime and the quality of schools.

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Patricia Roberts Harris, noted recently that 150,000 persons moved out of Chicago during the last 15 years while 140,000 moved in.

Best-Educated Left

"But those who left were the best-educated," she said, "the higher-tax-paying people. And those who came in tended to be the more dependent population. So the loss is really a great deal more than just the numbers."

Polymer Louis Harris found in a recent survey that 47 per cent of those under 30, particularly those with children, were considering a move out of cities. And a survey of 352 major corporations found them less than enthusiastic about U.S. cities.

The problem is enormous, and Mr. Carter has chosen to push for quick fixes of big money—funds for more jobs—especially for hard-to-employ young persons—and continued anti-recession funds that would go only to communities with high jobless rates and would no longer be shared with states.

Mr. Carter has also opted for quick fixes of small sums—a little extra to spruce up neighborhoods, to fight crime and to improve health and social services and transportation.

Small Steps

But in actual outlays, the urban program would mean only \$742 million more in fiscal 1979 and \$2.9 billion in fiscal 1980. Even with the \$1.7 billion in annual tax incentives that Mr. Carter wants to give businesses that invest in cities or hire young persons, the extra aid would total \$2.4 billion in 1979 and \$4.6 billion in 1980, relatively small figures when measured against the \$30 billion to \$40 billion that localities already receive in federal aid each year.

According to a White House document, "there is a limit to what the federal government can accomplish alone—there is a limit to what even all public sector funds can do, unless their use is designed to induce significant reinvestment by the private sector in urban areas."

Focus Changed

Perhaps the long-range value of the Carter plan will be the change in focus of many government programs that in the past have encouraged—even subsidized—geographical sprawl. Now they will be geared toward a more concentrated development in the city centers.

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meets—to \$3.5 billion—from minority-owned firms in the next two years.

• For years HUD has offered mortgage money for middle-income apartment projects. But almost all of the construction that it fostered was in the suburbs. Now, the 7.5-per-cent mortgage money will be available only to developers who locate in cities that are considered "distressed."

• Since 1973, the Environmental Protection Agency has given far more waste-water treatment grants to smaller communities than to big cities—a program that Gov. Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts has called "sewerizing comfields." Now, although constrained by a congressional mandate that says states must set priorities, EPA plans to limit construction of new sewers and spend more money fixing up old sewer systems.

• Since the 1960s, the Economic Development Administration has given water and sewer grants and business loans to develop rural areas. Now it plans to spend half of its money in cities.

• For decades the government built 42,000 miles of federal interstate highways, aiding U.S. commerce but also taking jobs, revenues and people from the cities. Now the Department of Transportation is emphasizing the rebuilding of existing roads and bridges, most of them in cities.

Will any of these steps signifi-

cantly affect the quality of life and the fiscal health of cities? Administration officials insist that they might.

Mrs. Harris argues that the "single most important decision we've made is to study the impact that new federal activities will have on urban areas. At the very least, we hope we can avoid the negative impacts from now on."

'Shlomo' Dies In Israel Zoo

TEL AVIV, March 28 (AP)—Shlomo, the giraffe who collapsed in the Tel Aviv zoo, died early today after his keepers—using chains and pulleys—failed to raise him to his feet, the zoo director said.

Shlomo's misfortune began last Tuesday when he slipped and fell off a one-meter embankment in the fenced-in area where he lived with his mate and two female offspring. He got up without showing signs of pain but Sunday morning fell again, Dr. Moshe Avram said.

Zoo officials believe that he may have hurt his leg in the first fall and that the pelvic area might have been injured. Dr. Avram said that giraffes face heart failure if they lie on their sides too long.

Shlomo's plight is reminiscent of Victor, a 15-year-old giraffe who collapsed in England last September, apparently while trying to mate. Victor died of a heart attack caused by shock when he was raised in a canvas.

DIAMOND INVESTMENT

Rest, Care and Soothing Monotony

Vacation in a Soviet Sanitarium

By David K. Shipler

PARNU, U.S.S.R. (NYT)—Aita Opa is doing it for the arthritis in her wrists and knees. Nadezhda Kaara is hoping it will help her nerves. Vello Aasma is trying it for the sake of his painful back.

All are spending their vacations this year in a venerable Soviet institution, the sanitarium, a cross between a hospital and a hotel where doctors and nurses oversee every highly regulated day, and where rest and medical care are blended into an antiseptic atmosphere of soothing monotony.

A lot of people like it so much so that just about every self-respecting Soviet factory and

farm counts a sanitarium, or access to one, as a must on its list of worker benefits. At last count, the Soviet Union had 2,345 sanitariums for vacationers, with 510,000 beds, and 2,277 dispensary-like institutions, with fewer beds, where workers who are tired and run-down can just lie around for a while.

The Tervis sanitarium, an airy modern building of tile and glass here on the coast of Estonia, was built six years ago by a group of 60 Estonian cooperative and state farms, and its 124 beds are reserved for their employees.

Usual Stay 24 Days

Admittance is by a doctor's referral only; the usual stay is 24 days, and the total bill for that

period—the equivalent of \$226—is normally split between the patient and his trade union. Sometimes the union pays all of it.

"We treat the person, not just the disease," said Dr. Linda Trink as she led visitors through the gleaming, waxed corridors. "The calm, orderly atmosphere is important. You get up on time, and at 11 p.m. you sleep. There is a rhythm to the day."

The day begins for everyone at 8 a.m. Patients are roused from their efficient, though compact, hotel-like rooms and assembled for a round of calisthenics before breakfast. Then come visits to the dentist, daily mineral and mud baths, physiotherapy, massages, doctors' examinations and, after lunch in an attractive dining room, some free time for table tennis.

No liquor is served at meals. Dr. Trink said, but a bar is open to those patients with permission to imbibe. The sanitarium neither tolerates nor treats those who get drunk, she said; they are simply sent home like naughty children.

Mud for Ailing Joints

But blood specialists have observed that thousands of cases of post-transfusion hepatitis still occur in blood known to be free of both types of hepatitis. These cases are known as "non-A non-B."

Now two teams of scientists have produced hepatitis in chimpanzees by injecting them with small amounts of "non-A non-B" blood from post-transfusion hepatitis cases and from blood donors.

At a news conference at the National Institutes of Health, scientists said they believe that the still-unidentified "infectious agent" probably is a virus, perhaps more than one virus. They expect to know within several months.

The research teams included scientists from the National Institutes of Health, Food and Drug Administration, Veterans Administration, Georgetown University School of Medicine, Mount Sinai School of Medicine and the American National Red Cross.

they are thought to number 150,000.

Disease Still Occurs

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BETHESDA, Md., March 28 (NYT)—Scientists said today that they have achieved a key step in explaining the cause of most of the hepatitis that still follows blood transfusions.

This is the first concrete evidence that there probably is at least one human hepatitis virus in addition to the two already known to cause the liver disease. Scientists hope that their evidence will lead to a screening test to help eliminate this virus, too, from blood used for transfusion.

Hepatitis A is the usual cause of hepatitis. It is not ordinarily transmitted by blood transfusion.

Hepatitis B is the known cause of transfusion hepatitis. Efforts of the last several years to eliminate hepatitis B virus from donor blood has markedly reduced the number of debilitating, and sometimes fatal, post-transfusion cases. The actual number of these cases each year is not known because they do not always make the patient demonstrably ill, but

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS * THEATERS * RESTAURANTS * NIGHT CLUBS

CONCORDE PATHÉ VO BALZAC VO QUINTETTE VO LUXEMBOURG VO

This is the face of Theresa Dunn. Teacher of deaf children by day. Good time girl by night.



LOOKING FOR MR. GOODBAR.

Looking for Mr. Goodbar. Starring Diane Keaton
Tuesday, Wed, William Atherton, Richard Gere
Directed by Steven Spielberg
Written by Steven Spielberg, Richard Brooks
Produced by Steven Spielberg
A Columbia Pictures presentation

FETE AU ALCAZAR

REVIEW EXTERIEUR NOUVELLE

DINERS * SPECTACLES * 23h

designed by Dick PRICE

12, Rue MAZAGAN, 329 02 ZL Paris

MOVIES IN PARIS

A Girl Gone Wrong
In Exciting Thriller

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS. March 28 (IHT)—What would the movie do without "the girl who goes wrong"? She must have made millions of countless producers and she is at the moment swelling the bank account of Freddie Fields, who has reproduced her sensationally in "Looking for Mr. Goodbar" (at the Concorde, the Luxembourg, the Balzac and the Quintette in English).

Theresa Dunn, the heroine of this latest saga of a broken blossom, is played by Diane Keaton in an April state of smiles and tears. The macabre night side of this do-gooding teacher in an institute for deaf and dumb children never casts a shadow on her daytime activities. In health she is impregnable. Though she spends her off-duty hours drinking, drugging and drabbing, she shows no signs of physical wear and tear; never has a hangover and is late for school only once.

What motivates her urge for self-destruction is not entirely clear. The scenario is based on a novel by Judith Rossner which may be more explanatory than the film as it was inspired by the case of a schoolmarm who led a double life; the scandal coming to light in the courts.

Theresa, we learn from the script, had polio in her adolescence and underwent painful treatment before her cure. She resents her stern, puritanical father, whom she senses transmitted the malady to her. On the other hand, her sister, who has had so much experience, similarly leads a loose life and ends up a week.

This fresh-faced, generous young woman finds men of her own class unresponsive and self-centered. A professor with whom she had her first affair in univers-



Diane Keaton looks for Mr. Goodbar in film directed by Richard Brooks.

Lincoln, the Quartier Latin, and the Quintette in its original version. Its title is a mouthful: "Nos Heros Reassurants-ils a Retrouver Leur 'Ami' Mysterieusement Disparu en Afrique?" But moviegoers should not let that deter them. Scola has delivered a diverting, picaresque comedy that is frequently hilarious and always engaging.

The hero is an extrovert Roman publisher (played with humorous aplomb by Alfredo Sordi) who, weary of the parlor games and silly chitchat of cafe society, sets off with his faithful bookkeeper (Bernard Blier) to find the former's brother-in-law, who has disappeared in the Dark Continent's

The questing Italian Tartarin and his side meet with an assortment of misadventures in the jungles and on the plains. They track down the lost relative, but he refuses to come home. They, too, are reluctant to return, so charmed are they by the friendly names and beauty of the land. Scola relates the fantastic fable ingeniously, contrasting enter-

tainingly "civilization" and primitive folk ways. His sympathies are with the latter and he argues the issue attractively and with persuasive esprit in his comic morality.

Robert Benchley once explained the causes for mirth, as follows: (1) We laugh because someone is telling us an amusing story; (2) we laugh because someone is telling us the same story for the 15th time.

There are many comedians who resemble a good joke. The first time we hear them they are very funny and the second time flat. Not so, Louis de Funes, the favorite French funnyman since the death of Fernandel. He changes his routine very little. His mannerisms and grimaces rarely vary; his fits of indignation, of exasperation and of embarrassment do not come as surprises and yet he always raises a happy roar from his spectators. What is more, he can survive on a scanty diet of material.

In "La Zizanie" (at the George V, the Berlitz and the Ambassade) he is the manufacturer of gigantic gadgets. As factory space is limited, he converts his own dwelling into a plant. His parlor and even his bedroom serve as production lines and by day and night are loud with inventing. His patient wife revolts at the din and his preoccupation with his business and takes revenge by opposing him as a candidate in a mayoral election.

Annie Girardot is a clever comedienne, but under her current contract she is relegated to minor chores: appearing in gisha-girl costume at a luncheon for Japanese tycoons, flirting at a masked ball, tending her hot-house and spouting an election address. The shooting script is a catalogue of gags, and wit is conspicuous by its absence from the dialogue, but the hustling De Funes gallops to the rescue to perform his familiar antics in almost every scene to the delight of his army of admirers. His new film is the most popular in town.

The reasons for the split between Milan and Florence were many. Top designers were increasingly dissatisfied with group shows at the Palazzo Pitti's Sala Bianca. They also resented being mixed up with the good, bad and indifferent. Finally, they were fed up with the expenses and inconvenience of going to Florence.

The Florence Fashion Fair continues, but it draws the less expensive volume houses. Foreign buyers still go because they can get into more areas than just fashion.

Leather, gift items and lingerie are strong in Florence, which is an active artisans center.

In Milan, the small group of high-caliber designers has grown to number more than 50, most of whom show at the Palazzo and Principe Savoia hotels. According to Mario Goracci, general secretary of Moda Italiana, the volume of export out of Milan has grown 30 per cent each year since 1975.

Big Customers

The largest regional customer is Western Europe, with 52 per cent. By country, West Germany is No. 1, with 37 per cent, followed by the United States, 14 per cent. Japan is No. 3.

U.S. stores are heavily represented. Bergdorf Goodman alone has 23 people here, including its president, Ira Neimark. Bergdorf Goodman has opened four

JAZZ: The Dedicated Record Makers of Europe

By Michael Zwerin

LONDON (IHT)—Somebody in France sent Tooy Williams a tape of forties airshots by the Billy Eckstine big band. It featured Lena Horne, Sarah Vaughan, Fats Navarro, Art Blakey and Eckstine; an impressive collector's item, sprinkled with war-bond kitch-to-boot (Announcer to Lena Horne: "That is NOT a red tie, it's my 'touque'").

"Williams was often up late dubbing copies for friends: 'I decided to make a limited edition' of 99 pressings to take care of all those fanatics. Anything under 100 is considered educational material so there's no purchase tax. I charged a couple of pounds, each which more or less covered the cost.'

Williams and his wife Cine (as

in France) are bright diamond in the rough types who like to talk. They live in Sawbridgeworth, "We call it Shorebridgeworth" in Hertfordshire, from where they manage Spotlite Records, now almost five years old, which has recently begun to support them fully.

Spotlite is one of a dozen or so small independent jazz labels that have sprung up in Europe over the past decade. The biggest and best-known is ECM in Munich. Its big leap came when founder Manfred Eicher, a former classical bassist, issued a three-record solo acoustic piano album by Keith Jarrett. Contrary to apparent trends, it was an enormous success and with it the "ECM Sound"—quiet, intelligent, if sometimes faceless abstraction—was born, with the motto: "The most beautiful sound out of silence." This sound has developed into a school of its own and the ECM story illustrates that jazz can be made viable more often with sensitive, dedicated production.

Other End of Scale

Hat Hot in Switzerland is at the other end of the scale, with a current catalogue of only five records, three by saxophonist J. C. McPhee. So far they have sold about a thousand copies, says owner Werner Yettinger, making his living in the printed-circus it business, and only started selling records "as a sort of substitution. I always wanted to play jazz. The most important element is my relationship to the musician. We communicate and have fun together. We talk about art, food, music. This personal element must be there. Although Hat Hot is beginning to break even, money is definitely secondary."

Generally, these small labels start in business by pressing al-

most existing tapes, since this is cheaper, and then graduate to original material. In addition to recording musicians who would not be recorded otherwise, they have spurred the big companies to service the market better; RCA's Bluebird reissues, for example, CBS's Miles Davis and Damerow Paris concert, for another.

The Eckstine tape got me interested in seeing if there was any more material from those days, says Williams. "I decided to try and get into the Armed Forces Network stations in Germany. They had a lot of transcriptions from the war... 16-inch and 33 1/3 course-groove pressings that were getting lost or smashed up. I printed a phony identity card and went calling on the crew-cut colonels. The Americans love identity cards. I had no trouble getting in. There was incredible stuff in there. Hours and hours of Duke Ellington, for example. And I found some more Eckstine airshots with better sound quality so I thought I'd make another 99 pressings using those."

He was befriended by Ross Russell, who had recorded Charlie Parker extensively on Dial. Russell gave him tapes of material that had never been issued in England before and Williams started pressing the Dial Parker a volume at a time, 99 of each.

Factory Error

But the pressing plant delivered 102 copies of Volume I by mistake, and only 98 of Volume II. That meant four people needed Volume II so he ordered 99 more, changing a track or two to stay legal. Now, however, there were 95 people who needed Volume I. "That's how I got into the record business."

He still had a full-time job in a nearby ITT lab. Weekends, he and Cine stayed home and licked

mailing labels. Once when he was out for the day he left his coat in the office and everyone thought he was in so his coat began to be mailed to him while he stayed home and licked labels weekdays, too.

About this time, Eckstine showed him a copy of the record: "He never raised the question of money. I just seemed pleased it was out; I always try and pay musicians their session fees for reissues, if I can find them. With those Dial Birds, I sent money to Chan; his widow, every now and again, I tried to spread what little started to come in around. Like we had Cecil Payne, Joe Albany and Al Haig come and stay with us for awhile."

This is a delicate area. Pirates

are not unknown on the rough seas of the record business. Jazz musicians are in no position to keep tabs on world royalties. Certain small companies have been known to sell out-takes (rejects) in, say, Japan, and the musician never sees, hears or approves the record.

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Mr. Carter Goes to Africa

With President Carter off on another of those odd jaunts of his, which this time will take him to Africa, it is rather depressing to note that his balancing policy there has not brought much indigenous praise. In fact, in Rhodesia and on the Horn of Africa it is unpopular on both sides.

Ethiopia, for example, has charged that the United States is dangling Djibouti before Somalia as a kind of payment for abandoning Ogaden. And the United States, like the rest of the West, is considered by Somalia to have abandoned it in the face of the Soviet-Cuban-Ethiopian attack. Washington indignantly denies the Djibouti story, and it has used its influence to get Somalia out of Ogaden. This is in line with the policy of the African states, which regard any effort to upset old boundaries, however artificial, as a step toward chaos. But it makes Somalia unhappy and does not satisfy Ethiopia.

Much of the same situation prevails in Rhodesia. Andrew Young, the head of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations and a sort of ambassador at large to Africa, has been in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, during a meeting of four of the five "front-line" states with the heads of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front, the group which is battling to create a Zimbabwe by force. The United States and Britain have been accused, by this conference, of equivocation on Rhodesia and challenged to come out more strongly against the present agreement between Prime Minister Ian Smith and black moderates for eventual majority rule.

But neither Britain nor the United States

have accepted the Smith plan, and Bishop Muzorewa, one of the black leaders who accepted that plan accuses Mr. Young of having been "terribly brainwashed" by the Patriotic Front. So again, and in a very sensitive area of Africa, the U.S. policy has satisfied neither side.

This might suggest that the policy is the correct one, for an outside but interested power. But in fact the United States has endorsed the avowed aims of Ethiopia and the Patriotic Front.

This may suggest that Ethiopia wants more than just a withdrawal of the Somalis from Ogaden (Djibouti, perhaps?) and that the Patriotic Front does not want to join in a general program for majority rule in Rhodesia but to establish their own Zimbabwe by conquest. Perhaps they are acting on the assumption that "the native's violence unifies the people," that it is a "cleansing force" for the individual. Or it may simply be that they believe they can win more personal and ideological power by arms than by votes.

In any case, the Carter policies have not yet brought peace to these troubled portions of Africa, nor won much prestige for the United States. Perhaps Mr. Carter can learn more about these problems at first hand; perhaps the present dilemmas can be regarded as only a first stage toward some ultimately rational solution. But the President cannot start off on his journey with any greater sense of actual accomplishment here than he can feel about his activities in the Middle East.

What's in an Urban Policy?

There is something vaguely mosaic about the delivery of these Carter administration policies: energy, welfare, economic and (now) urban. Tablets are what we get, produced at long last and borne down the mountainside by the leader, who has been consulting in the misty reaches of some other realm... while the waiting multitude, wondered what was going on. Mr. Carter likes to get ideas and intentions and imperatives put in writing. He likes to gather the relevant policies in one place. He likes to see the thing whole ("comprehensive")—or to try to. Any-way—government policy resists this kind of rational codification. And no subject resists it more resolutely than city-connected affairs. In fact, the huge and messy aggregation of governmental actions, programs and policies Mr. Carter sought to address may be said to constitute its own very special form of urban sprawl.

* * *

The point is this: just about everything a president and his administration do has an impact on city life. And, willy-nilly, they are making "urban policy" every day. So there is something self-evidently artificial about the elaborate, if not elephantine, attempt at drafting and promulgating such a comprehensive policy in several thousand well-chosen words. One of the most important urban-policy decisions the administration made in the past year, for instance, was to seek a major tax cut, thereby drastically reducing the amount of new money that might be available for federal urban-spending programs. And probably it is sage to say that turning the inflation around, if the administration could conceivably do that, would have more to do with saving distressed cities than any of the special aid projects envisioned in Mr. Carter's policy statement.

We say all this not by way of dismissing the President's effort, but rather by way of calling attention to what may be its most valuable part: the painstaking government-wide review of all the programs anyone could think of that may have an effect on the nation's cities and the subsequent decision to change many of those programs that have been working to the detriment of urban social and economic health. For the administration accumulated an abundance of new evidence that in a haphazard, unplanned way the federal government has been financing the movement of people and jobs away from

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Gibraltar—Cautious Approach

Since Britain is unwilling to abandon Gibraltar's inhabitants to Spain against their will, the solution to the problem can only lie in Spain's convincing them that the change would be to their advantage, and this will be

a long process. The new, cautious policy of the Spanish Foreign Ministry aims in this direction, since it has now been recognized in Madrid that the blockade was counter-productive and not only caused ill-will on the Rock but also helped to create an even wider breach between its inhabitants and Spain. —From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

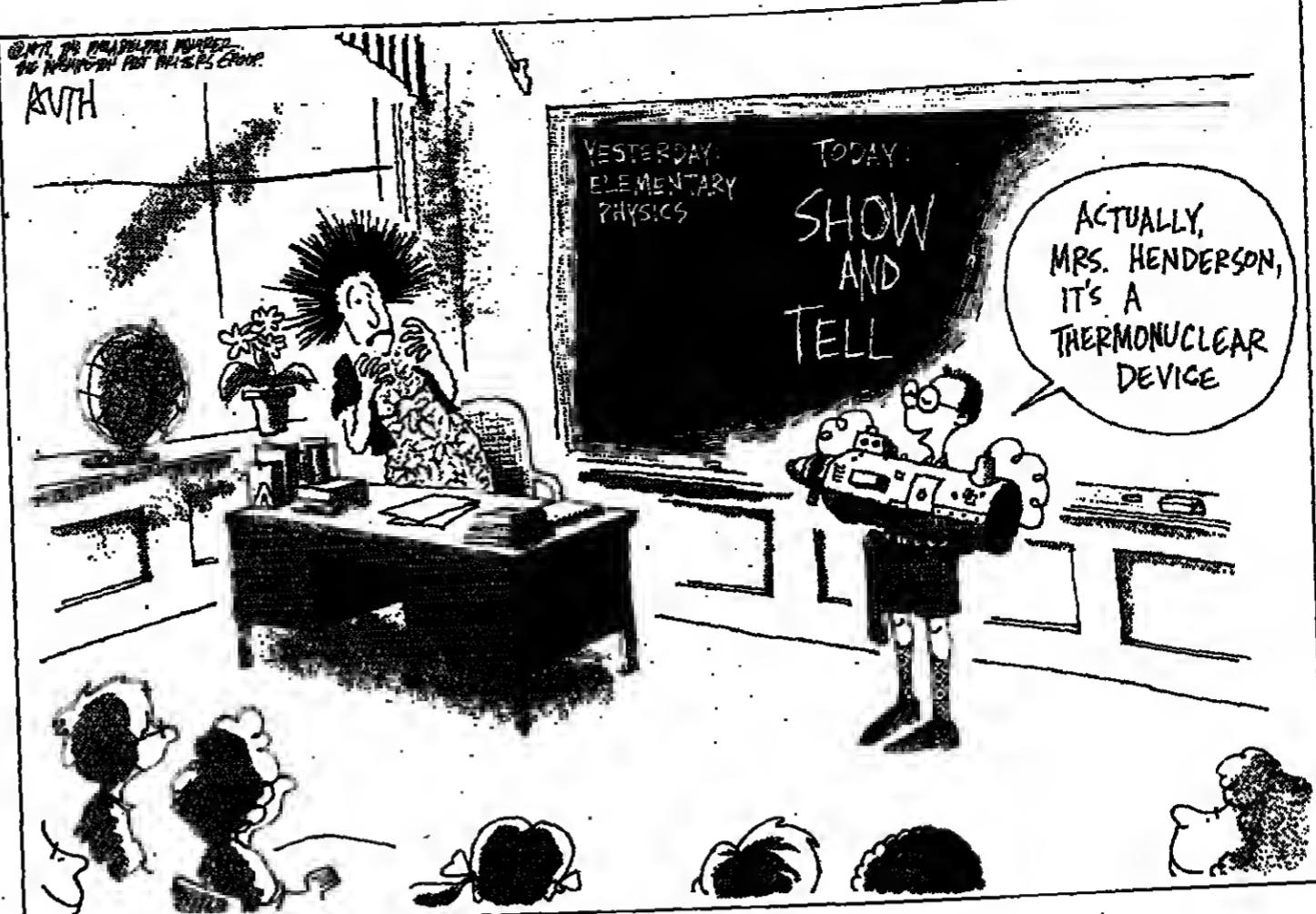
March 29, 1903

BERLIN—Germany is facing a crisis in its commercial relations with South America. Consular reports and the information obtained by private agencies leave no doubt that Germany is steadily losing ground in South America, and especially in Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina, Peru, Chile and the La Plata States. Analysts consider the situation critical and perilous, and think that a commercial calamity can only be averted by encouraging German emigration.

Fifty Years Ago

March 29, 1928

PARIS—Miss Camille Haynes of Berkeley, California, and Mr. Elliott Paul of Boston were married yesterday morning at Gare de Seine-et-Oise, in the presence of a few friends. Mr. and Mrs. Jay Cooke Allen, Jr. of Paris, acted as witnesses. The bride is a graduate of the University of California and is known in the American colony of Paris as a newspaper woman. Mr. Paul is a novelist and at present is one of the editors of *Transition*.



Dangers of French Polarization

By Norman Jacobs

PARIS — The left's defeat in the recent legislative elections has spared France from undergoing what, in my opinion, would have been a disastrous experience; but it is one that might at least have had the salutary effect of breaking the spell exercised by the Socialist and Communist parties on the minds and hearts of their followers.

As matters stand, the outcome of the elections leaves France with its people divided into, roughly, two equal camps, even if as a result of the electoral mechanism, the center-right has emerged from the elections with a comfortable majority in the National Assembly.

The polarization of the electorate, accompanied as it has been by continuous center-right control of the government throughout the life of the Fifth Republic, is manifestly unhealthy and dangerous. It generates an increasing sense of frustration among the half of the electorate whose leaders are denied, however legitimately, access to the seats of power. It breeds increasing tensions between "ins" and "outs." And sooner or later it tends to prompt some among the frustrated to resort to direct action outside the legitimate workings of the system.

An Opening

This is the setting in which French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has launched his initiative of *ouverture* or opening to the opposition. The President's effort to reconcile a divided people is out now. Giscard d'Estaing attempted to do this soon after he was elected to the presidency, but that effort failed. Now, in the wake of an election in which he is widely recognized as the principal winner and with the parties of the left in considerable disarray, he is trying once again. Where will the attempt at *ouverture* lead this time, and what are its prospects for success?

Obviously, Giscard d'Estaing does not intend to buy any part of the left's Common Program which aimed to transform the basic structure of the French economy. This was perhaps the major economic issue on which the legislative elections were fought and the left defeated. On the other hand, there are a number of specific bread and butter proposals in the Common Program to which some consideration might well be given. For despite their ideological differences, there is agreement between left and right that the lot of the underprivileged in France has to be improved. Giscard d'Estaing himself, in the television address in which he proposed his policy of *ouverture*, called upon the incoming government to intensify the pursuit of social justice, and, in particular, to give priority to increasing the incomes of the poorest paid workers.

Yet it is only realistic to recognize that any steps the government takes in this direction will be carefully measured and gradually advanced. For the French economy is operating under tight constraints. With the annual inflation rate hovering at over eight percent, massive injections of money into the economy would wreck the Barre game plan, which views inflation as the chief threat to the nation's economic recovery and to stable growth. Trade union demands for sharp increases in the minimum wage and in regular wage schedules are likely to be rejected.

Immediate

But Giscard d'Estaing's policy of *ouverture* is not exclusively a matter of legislative program or approach. Its immediate and perhaps most significant political thrust involves, as Giscard himself described it, widening the participation of the opposition parties in the actions of the government and the national assembly. This has given rise to widespread speculation about the possibility of a Centrist-Socialist government. Analysts have been busy demonstrating that the seals

controlled in the new assembly by the Centrist block (UDF), Socialists and Radicals of the left add up to a majority.

Such an abstract arithmetical exercise, however, ignores political realities and is absurd. The left wing of the Socialist party (CERES) is Marxist to the core. It favors continued Socialist cooperation with the Communists in a rejuvenated and strengthened Union of the Left. If the leaders of the Socialist party were to agree to participate in a bourgeois government or even to cooperate in any formal way with the UDF, CERES would split off from the party at once, taking with it around a quarter of the membership. Nor is it conceivable that Francois Mitterrand and his followers, with their less doctrinaire but nonetheless class conscious approach to social dynamics,

would consider forming a coalition with the center on any terms it might be expected to offer.

Summing Up

One of the prominent Socialist figures, Marcel Rocard, summed up his party's prevailing attitude toward *ouverture* when he said that no Socialist could seriously consider Giscard d'Estaing's offer. "We know," Rocard continued, "where the temptations of this kind lead to, and history has always demonstrated the importance of the right to bring about any kind of social transformation." Rocard's allusion to the temptations of power, will, of course, not be lost on his party comrades. He was obviously referring to the Socialist party under the Fourth Republic. It entered any number of coalition governments as the partner of bourgeois parties and, in the view of today's more ideologically oriented Socialists, finally ended up serving the interests of the bourgeoisie and losing its Socialist character and identity.

So, despite Giscard d'Estaing's bold try, French party politics promises to continue to remain polarized. But the failure of his effort should not diminish the merit of his intentions. And one can only hope that the government will shortly install itself to embody the policy of *ouverture* in a legislative program of needed economic, social and institutional reforms. This offers the only practical way of diminishing French discontent and — who knows? — of ultimately softening existing ideological rigidities.

This may sound like a speech by Al Capp, but that, given the scratchy needle is the way it tends to come through. And, of course, the senators go on at marvelous, lascivious length about Torrijos. Considering that Torrijos is a dictator in the best tradition of Latin American dictators who do not permit very much freedom of the press, it is giving Panamanians something of a schoolboys' thrill to hear said about their leader the kind of thing which if they said it, would end them up in jail or exile.

Pleasures

However, the pleasures are by no means unmitigated. Because a people is always to a considerable extent self-conscious and even defensive about its own dictators. If someone were to seize power in the United States, annul the Constitution, and suspend the Bill of Rights, the probability is that an overwhelming majority of Americans would enjoy hearing the man abused. But if American traditions were different, it would not necessarily follow.

If we grew up on the general understanding that *somebody* was going to be the dictator in the United States, we would tend to be affronted by criticisms of him — at least, those Americans who had become inured to the tradition. Thus when Gen. Franco died in Spain, there was no concealing the true depth of the popular sense of loss. It is probably safe to say that the majority of the Spanish people thought him a great man, and it is probably safe to say that if all of Spain had been treated to lengthy translations of abusive analyses of Franco, his background, his associates, and his works by the U.S. Congress, we would have succeeded in working up a considerable resentment in Spain.

Curious

And that is happening in Panama. It is curious that Torrijos, who after all has the ushers of dictatorship, permits the transcription of the debate in the Senate. It would hardly appear to serve his purposes. Is he playing a very subtle psychological game? Is he, by exposing himself to the (well-earned) contempt of so much of the senate, seducing the sympathy of the Panamanian people? Could it be that he is consciously showing the Panamanians exactly how difficult it is to get terms from the United States where the canal is concerned, so that they will not be mutinously disappointed by the time the treaty with all its amendments floats in?

A fascinating historical exercise. A minor and unpleasant part of which will be something a lot less than an exuberant expression of Panamanian gratitude when the treaties are finally dispatched.

Can the CIA Survive?

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — The threat to the survival of the Central Intelligence Agency posed by the legislation for its new charter is clearly sounded by extreme proposals in the bill's draft even though some of the worst have been removed.

The most bizarre proposal in the original draft would have legitimized tale-telling out of school by junior CIA officers. This hard-to-believe section instructed junior officers to take their complaints about "improper" activities directly to the attorney general without informing their CIA superiors.

After outraged protests from the intelligence community, this section was removed. But it reveals all too well the mindset of the Senate committee staff. Like many counterparts in the Carter administration, they are part of the post-Vietnam syndrome in their fear of American power. Indeed, they seem motivated more by a desire to cripple U.S. intelligence than to revamp a system to compete with the high-flying Soviet model.

Troubles

So the time of troubles for the nation's intelligence system, after all the revelation of secrets, is not ended. The battle for CIA's survival begins next week with Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities hearings on the new charter. The committee staff, headed by the clever and immensely influential William G. Miller, showed precisely where it stands in its preparation of the draft charter.

Answering Miller's request for comment, former CIA directors protested bitterly about the draft. One wrote that it does not attempt "to enhance the proper functioning of an efficient intelligence service, but rather... to prevent one from operation." Despite the toning-down of some noxious proposals, the draft is still loaded with restrictions on both clandestine intelligence gathering (espionage) and covert actions ("dirty tricks").

The proposed law would require future covert operations to be "essential" to U.S. defense or foreign policy (instead of merely "important" to U.S. security, as at present). Not only that, but the President himself would have to provide a "written" opinion stating the following: that the operations are essential; that the benefits "justify" the risks of possible disclosure "to a foreign power"; that "less sensitive" alternatives cannot achieve the desired end.

Edward Gibbo once lamented that the lessons of history are lost on most. William F. Buckley, most certainly falls into the historian's majority. For an educated man to suggest "we mobilize armies" to alter the admittedly tragic situation in Cambodia is to believe that there are still people oblivious to the U.S. fiasco in Southeast Asia last decade. Such a suggestion echoes the Stone Age foreign policy goal of stamping a U.S. brand of freedom and democracy on the world.

To imply that the United States belongs on a "list of criminal states" for having "let it all happen" in Cambodia is to adopt a stance both untenable and irresponsible, if not myopic. The absence of civil and political liberties in Cambodia is real and regrettable, though I do not hesitate to say that idealism of Buckley's sort is at best outdated and impracticable, and at worst dangerous.

DAVID P. WAGNER,
Lugano, Switzerland.

Fears

Students of intelligence, including former CIA directors, fear that putting a president's personal prestige on the line would drastically reduce future covert activities. So sensitive are such operations, with their admittedly high risk of exposure or failure, that a

President's signature ordering them might later be used as blackmail against him.

At least as troubling to U.S. intelligence specialists is the effort of Congress to become, in effect, senior partner with the executive in the CIA's future business. For example, the Senate and House Intelligence Committees are made active parties in drafting presidential directives and "standards" governing high-risk espionage; they would approve these presidential directives 60 days before they become effective.

That implies a congressional veto, in the view of intelligence experts. At least, it provides extended consultation between the executive and legislature giving Congress an unprecedented power to share complex espionage decisions.

While the draft law does constrain the president's power to order covert operations on his own, he must report in detail to the two congressional intelligence committees (which have a total of 25 members). Considering Capitol Hill's record of intelligence leaks and congressional refusal to submit its staffers to the same security safeguards that govern the executive, U.S. intelligence and cooperating foreign governments would be under a constant threat of exposure.

Letters

Lessons of History

versity, an element of hypocrisy appears to have crept in.

While strongly condemning Soviet proxy intervention in the Horn of Africa conflict, does Mr. Carter not realize to what extent the immense financial, economic and military "intervention" in the Middle East conflict on the side of Israel constitutes blatant U.S. proxy support, at the least? And not to drive out an invading force as is the case with Ethiopia, but to eventually mount a premeditated attack on a neutral sovereign state.

AHMED KAIKSOV,
Bahrain.

INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1978

FINANCE

Page 7

**Dollar Falls
To 225 Yen
In Tokyo****Central Bank Buys
Estimated \$1 Billion**

TOKYO, March 28 (AP-DJ)—In a valiant attempt to keep the dollar at 225 yen, the Bank of Japan may have bought up to \$1 billion, pushing Tokyo foreign exchange trading volume to a record high today.

The dollar opened at 225.00 yen, hit a high briefly at 225.20 yen, but virtually all trades were at 225.00 yen with the Bank of Japan. The dollar closed here yesterday at 225.325 yen. In New York yesterday, the dollar hit a trading low of 224.80 yen.

Prices in the Tokyo stock exchange also continued to advance sharply in active trading with the Nikkei Dow index at a record 5,360.34, up 43.26 points from the previous session and up from the previous record set Jan. 24, 1973 of 5,359.74.

In foreign exchange trading, volume totalled \$2.001 billion, up from the previous record set March 6 of \$1.568 billion.

Spot volume in foreign exchange trading rose to the second highest level on record of \$1.063 billion—the record is \$1.247 billion set Aug. 27, 1971—as exporters rushed to sell their dollars.

Traders put the intervention by the central bank at between \$800 million to \$1 billion.

The Bank of Japan appears determined to hold the dollar at 225 yen for the rest of March, but the dollar will likely renew its drop to about 220 yen, says the chief of foreign exchange operations at a major Japanese bank. Then after two weeks at the 220-yen level, the government will probably be forced to work out export restrictions and instruct the central bank again to make a last ditch effort to hold that new level, he said.

So far in March, the Bank of Japan has bought more than \$5 billion, bankers estimate, which could raise foreign reserves to at least a record \$29 billion by March 31.

The government is reportedly considering setting up another special account to use the surplus dollars to import raw materials. The Bank of Japan also is said to have increased its dollar deposits with commercial banks to distribute dollars.

The stock market was buoyed by individuals, corporations and foreign investors who are hoping for another cut in Japan's official discount rate.

The stock market may have also been influenced by a rise in margin requirements to 50 percent from 40 percent currently, effective tomorrow.

Dollar Off in Europe

LONDON, March 28 (AP-DJ)—The strength of the yen against the dollar tended to pull European currencies up in sympathy. The dollar fell to 2.0277 Deutsche marks from the previous level last Thursday of 2.0403 DM. The dollar, at 1.8757 Swiss francs, was slightly higher than 1.8710 set Thursday.

Meanwhile, the price of gold recovered sharply, gaining \$4.50 at the London afternoon fixing from Thursday's \$183.80. In Zurich, the gain was \$3 for a close of \$183.625.

Owes \$7 Billion in All**Pakistan Seeking Relief
On Debt From Creditors**

By William Borders

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 28 (NYT)—With one of the world's most onerous burdens of external debt, Pakistan is urgently seeking new terms from its creditors.

"If we cannot persuade the nations to reschedule some of the debt this year," says the country's finance secretary, Afzal Ahmad Khan, "we shall find ourselves in an extremely difficult situation."

Because of higher oil prices and the cumulative burden of long-term assistance loans over the years, Pakistan now owes \$7 billion to foreign governments and lending institutions. Economists said that nearly 80 percent is owed to directly to governments of other countries and 16 percent to official institutions such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

6% Owed to Banks

About 6 percent of the debt is owed to commercial banks and in suppliers' credits, which have been drying up since 1975, one economist said, as the country's credit continued to worsen.

Some \$2 billion of the total is owed to the United States and much of the rest to Japan and Western Europe. Interest and amortization charges on the debt have climbed to half a billion dollars a year, which is equal to one-third of Pakistan's total exports.

What the Pakistanis are now asking is that the creditor countries—the so-called Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium of Western nations, and the oil-rich Middle Eastern states—agree to reduce that \$300-million figure to, say, \$200 million for each of the next two years. Such rescheduling of the loan repayments has been done twice before, in 1970 and 1974.

But even that is only a short-term solution. In Pakistan as in many poor countries, there is no particular reason to expect dramatic improvement in the economy five or even 10 years from now.

In fact, Pakistan's solvency even at its present meager level, depends on the remittances from the hundreds of thousands of Pakistanis who have gone to work in the oil-rich Gulf countries in recent years.

The hard currency that these skilled and unskilled laborers send home is expected to total \$1 billion this year, "which makes people Pakistan's most valuable export," as a government economist here put it.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 28

Stocks and Div. In \$	Close																			
	P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.	P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.	P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.	P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.	P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.
ACF 2	8	22	21	1/2	21W	48	50	50	100	22	21	21	100	100	100	100	100	15	15	15
AMF 124	7	109	140	1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
APL 1	6	115	193	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
ARA 145	9	57	340	244	346	346	346	346	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
ASA 17	17	218	214	210	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AT&T 49	4	61	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Abell L 144	14	484	524	543	55	55	55	55	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Acme C 89	10	239	156	147	156	156	156	156	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AdmD 94	6	74	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AdmD 104	10	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AdmD 204	0	279	276	244	244	244	244	244	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Adrco 156	104	174	176	174	174	174	174	174	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	4	538	35	246	15	15	15	15	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	5	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	6	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	7	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	8	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	9	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	10	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	11	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	12	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	13	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	14	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	15	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	16	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	17	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	18	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	19	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	20	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	21	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	22	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	23	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	24	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	25	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	26	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	27	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	28	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
AeroL 123	29	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	30	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AeroL 123	31	512	312	312	312	312	312	312	100	100	1									

NYSE Closing Prices March 28

Russians Seen Falling Behind A-Power Goals

WASHINGTON, March 2
(AP)—The Soviet Union's nuclear-power development program has fallen seriously behind schedule because of industrial shortcomings, according to U.S. intelligence sources.

The sources indicated that the Russians may seek more help from Western countries.

missed by about 3,000 megawatts.

Mail Trickers End Strike in Australia

STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA
SYDNEY. March 28 (AP)—Striking postal truck drivers in Sydney and Canberra voted today to end a two-week strike that has piled up more than 25 million pieces of mail and laid off more than 4,000 other postal workers.

The agreement to return to work came after a confrontation last week when the Australian government threatened strong disciplinary action against the drivers, who objected to awarding private truckers contracts on country mail runs. The conservative government of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser had threatened action to withdraw recognition from the drivers' state-level union.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Vallejo 40		11	32	7	64	7	14	Midday Indicated Prices			
Varian 40		9	150	16	152	152	16	Bechtolsheim 414-92			
Varo 32		5	771	U12%	1114	1236	14%	Beecham 414-92			
Eurocurrency Interest Rates											
Dollar D-Mark											
1 M.	72-14-7-9-14	3	36-3-32					Kockums 8-63	98		
2 M.	73-16-7-5-14	3	36-3-315				Monifab 84-82	10014			
3 M.	77-16-7-9-14	3	36-3-32				Michelin 94-84	101			
4 M.	711-16-713-16	3	35-16-3-7-14				Midia Int'l 94-84	10012			
1 Y.	713-16-7-15	3	35-16-3-7-14				Monfrel 94-82	10112			
Swiss Franc		Sterling		D-Mark		NCBoard 8-87		Koninklijke 4-87	95		
1 M.	36-4-16	7	7-16				NorthWest 5-86	10114			
2 M.	7-16-4	2	16-7-12				N Brunswick 9-83	10015			
3 M.	7-16-11-14	7	11-7-34				N Brunswick 8-84	9714			
4 M.	13-16-1	8	8-14				NZeland 81-82	103			
1 M.	13-16-1-34	8	8-16-8-16				NzgKombi 87-91	9712			
Tokyo Exchange											
March 26, 1978		Price		Price		Price		Price			
Yen		Ten		Ten		Ten		Bechtolsheim 414-92			
uchi Glass	331	Mofra E. Wks'	433					Beecham 414-92	9434		
Conon	488	Mitsubishi Mfr. Ind.	131				Borden 414-91	1043			
ki Nto, Print	339	Mitsui Corp.	420				Borden 5-92	97			
Full Bank	277	Mitsui Co.	318				Brennfeld 4-87	79			
Uill Photo	573	Mitsukoshi	522				Coronation 4-88	7410			
Itachi	221	Japan Elec.	224				Chavron 5-88	12114			
onda Motor	570	Sharp	422				Chrysler 414-88	8014			
Itoh	227	Sony Corp	1690				Chrysler 5-88	70			
apan Air L.	un4	Sumitomo Bank	277				Cr. Suisse 414-91	101			
eon El. Pur.	1130	Tottori Marine	250				Commint 614-86	9135			
oo Soap	675	Takada	390				Dortind 414-87	77			
irin Brewery	445	Tetra	113				East Kodak 414-86	81			
omatsu	229	Tokyu Marine	523				Ford 4-84	91			
ubota	265	Tosy	122				Ford 5-88	8516			
otsu Ind.	687	Toyota	930				Gen Elec 414-87	51			
Dollar Bonds											
Armen 8-87	94-6		97-2				Gen Foods 414-82	9019			
Ashland 712-82	98		99				Gillette 414-82	88			
Australia 814-83	10095		10116				Gillette 414-87	77			
Australia 814-91	10036		10144				Gulf Western 5-84	8224			
Australia 814-92	94-6		95-6				Honeywell 6-84	8615			
Balkya 716-84	95-2		96-2				Homewell 6-84	8515			
Barclays 815-92	9712		9812				ICL 414-97	8414			
BCYhd 714-85	95		96				ICL 414-97	8514			
Bel Canada 714-87	9514		9614				IMI 614-89	9165			
BFCE 814-83	10014		10114				IMI 614-89	88			
Brazil 916-84	9712		9812				ITT 414-97	10314			
Brit Gas 7-81	10112		10212				Korntaus 714-90	11185			
Brownhill 8-85	97		98				Korntaus 714-90	12014			
Coc Bern 814-84	9914		10014				Lamb 714-90	11134			
Con Noff 816-86	98		99				Lamb 714-90	1115			
Charbonn 814-81	100		101				MorsonJP 414-87	89			
CityInvest 814-84	9812		9912				Philips 514-88	91			
Cors Food 716-91	9514		9614				Philips 514-88	8614			
Canaco 8-86	9912		10012				Prudential 414-87	10114			
Cutler Hammer 8-87	91-14		92-14				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EEC 814-82	9914		10014				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EEC 714-84	9512		9612				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EEC 814-81	10112		10212				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EEC 814-87	9512		9612				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIB 814-83	9912		10012				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIB 8-84	9712		9812				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIB 814-92	9812		9912				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-85	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-87	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-88	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-89	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-90	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-91	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-92	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-93	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-94	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-95	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-96	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-97	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-98	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-99	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-100	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-101	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-102	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-103	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-104	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-105	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-106	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-107	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-108	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-109	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-110	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-111	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-112	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-113	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-114	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-115	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-116	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-117	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-118	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-119	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-120	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-121	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-122	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-123	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-124	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-125	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-126	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-127	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-128	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-129	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-130	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-131	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-132	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-133	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-134	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-135	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-136	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-137	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-138	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-139	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-140	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-141	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-142	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-143	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-144	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-145	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-146	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-147	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-148	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-149	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-150	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-151	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-152	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-153	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-154	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-155	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-156	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-157	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-158	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-159	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-160	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-161	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-162	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-163	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-164	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-165	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-166	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-167	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-168	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-169	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-170	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-171	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-172	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-173	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-174	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-175	9614		9714				Prudential 414-87	10114			
EIT 814-176	9614		9714	</							

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, 28 March — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit: Tue Year Ago

Foodstuffs —
Cocoa, 100 lb. — N.G. 1.89

Carrots & Sprouts, lb. — 1.75 3.45

Textiles —
Princethin 64-30 36½% yd. — 0.41 0.37

Metals —
Steel billets (100 lb.) ton — 275 240.00

Iron 2 Fev., Pato, ton — 214.26 210.19

Steel sheet No. 20, Pato, ton — 74.75 74.75

Lead, 100 lb. — 2.25 2.25

Cooper sheet, lb. — 42.94 74.00

Tin (Sheet), lb. — 5.59/3 4.52/8

Zinc, E. St. L. Bars, lb. — 5.34/3 4.77/3

Silver N.Y., oz. — 162.40 148.40

Commodity Indexes —
McCrory's Index, (base 100 Dec. 31, 1971) — 268.00

— Preliminary

— First

— Nominal

MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES

500 lbs. bushels per 50 lb. bag

May 4.50 4.75 4.95 4.00 —

May 5.11 5.15 4.93 4.89 —

May 5.55 5.65 5.45 5.48 —

May 6.50 6.55 6.45 6.50 —

May 7.00 7.05 6.95 7.00 —

May 7.45 7.50 7.45 7.50 —

May 8.45 8.49 8.25 8.34 —

Sales: 4,073

COTTON, No. 2 (500 lb. bags)

May 57.15 57.50 57.00 57.00 —

May 59.15 59.50 58.84 58.84 —

May 61.00 60.60 60.45 60.50 —

May 61.00 61.40 61.02 61.08 —

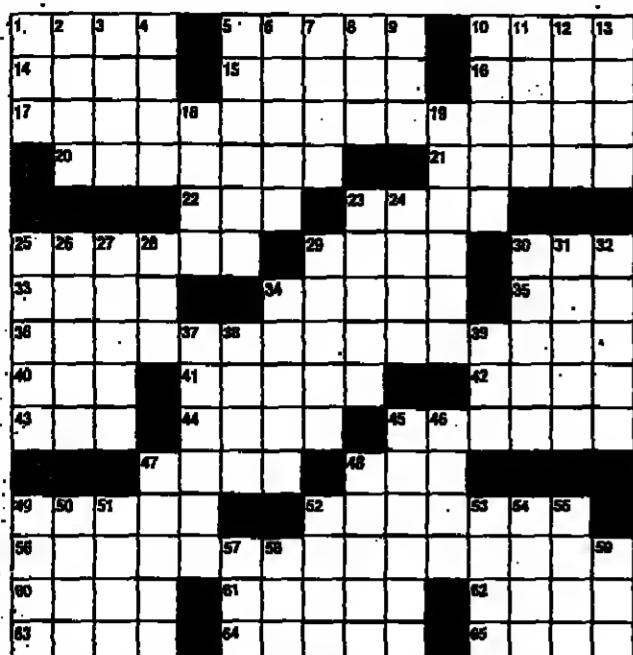
May 62.50 62.50 62.25 62.45 —

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 28

Continued from preceding page

Stocks and Div. in \$	Stk.	Close	Chg.	Stocks and Div. in \$	Stk.	Close	Chg.	Stocks and Div. in \$	Stk.	Close	Chg.	Stocks and Div. in \$	Stk.	Close	Chg.	
P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.	P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.	P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.	P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.	
ACKTR	9	12	12	125	125	125	125	ACKTR	4	475	475	475	ACKTR	17	4	475
ACKTR	10	12	12	125	125	125	125	ACKTR	10	177	175	175	ACKTR	4	14	14
ACKTR	15	21	21	21	21	21	21	ACKTR	10	22	21	21	ACKTR	4	14	14
ACKTR	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	ACKTR	2	19	18	18	ACKTR	2	11	11
ACKTR	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	ACKTR	2	19	18	18	ACKTR	2	11	11
ACKTR	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	ACKTR	5	125	125	125	ACKTR	5	125	125
ACKTR	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	ACKTR	7	22	22	22	ACKTR	7	22	22
ACKTR	10	22	22	22	22	22	22	ACKTR	10	22	22	22	ACKTR	10	22	22
ACKTR	15	22	22	22	22	22	22	ACKTR	15	22	22	22	ACKTR	15	22	22
ACKTR	20	22	22	22	22	22	22	ACKTR	20	22	22	22	ACKTR	20	22	22
ACKTR	30	22	22	22	22	22	22	ACKTR	30	22	22	22	ACKTR	30	22	22
ACKTR	50	22	22	22	22	22	22	ACKTR	50	22	22	22	ACKTR	50	22	22
ACKTR	70	22	22	22	22	22	22	ACKTR	70	22	22	22	ACKTR	70	22	22
ACKTR	100	22	22	22	22	22	22	ACKTR	100	22	22	22	ACKTR	100	22	22
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ACKTR	300000000	22	22	22	22	22	22	ACKTR								

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1. Shunk's prey
- 2. Rough cabin
- 3. Steakhouse entree
- 4. Suffix with either and suffer
- 5. Haiphong is its port
- 6. Mammoth
- 7. English poet runs into comedian
- 8. Worker who calls it a day
- 9. This catch may be six feet long
- 10. Typewriter lever
- 11. Word with cat or board
- 12. Savors or flavors
- 13. "Look — hands!"
- 14. Prop a wherry
- 15. Building beam
- 16. Snoopy, the Red —
- 17. Actor Vigoda
- 18. Stage duo
- 19. Time-belt initials
- 20. The Ram in the skies
- 21. Essence
- 22. Greek letter
- 23. Marmalade ingredient

DOWN

- 1. Mahal
- 2. about (date-setting phrase)
- 3. Have a yearning
- 4. Misshape from a minor mishap
- 5. English counties
- 6. "Roots" author
- 7. Homophone for auntie
- 8. Sound from a cote
- 9. Relatives
- 10. Impudence
- 11. Pitch
- 12. Flirt, in a way
- 13. Legal equal
- 14. Emcee's need
- 15. Be a member of a group
- 16. Göteborg natives
- 17. Restrain
- 18. Belgian resort
- 19. Rancor; venom
- 20. Large eared seal
- 21. Singing duo
- 22. Dance
- 23. Came into being
- 24. Job for Ellery Queen
- 25. Fortune's partner
- 26. Ancient Asians
- 27. Kind of clarinet or sax
- 28. Dance
- 29. Pickling solutions
- 30. Diva's song
- 31. Period
- 32. Black suit
- 33. Purloined
- 34. Be aware of
- 35. Medieval toiler
- 36. Request
- 37. News brief
- 38. Booted
- 39. Andean sun worshiper
- 40. Athlete field
- 41. Hatchery or smugger
- 42. Spread
- 43. Mining product
- 44. Vintage car

WEATHER

C	F	C	F
ALGARVE	Clear	MADRID	19 44
AMSTERDAM	Rain	MIAMI	19 59
ATHENS	Cloudy	MONTREAL	14 51
BEIRUT	Clear	MOSCOW	14 51
BELGRADE	Cloudy	MUENCHEN	2 37
BERLIN	Cloudy	NEW YORK	9 49
BUCHAREST	Cloudy	OSLO	14 57
BUDAPEST	Cloudy	PARIS	18 59
CASABLANCA	Cloudy	PRAGUE	14 51
COPENHAGEN	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	14 51
COSTA DEL SOL	Cloudy	SOFIA	6 43
DUBLIN	Rain	STOCKHOLM	12 55
EDINBURGH	Cloudy	TEHRAN	11 20
FLORENCE	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	16 51
GENEVA	Clear	VIENNA	12 51
HELSINKI	Cloudy	WARSAW	5 41
ISTANBUL	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	13 55
LAS PALMAS	Cloudy	ZURICH	12 55
LISBON	Cloudy		Clear
LONDON	Cloudy		Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	Cloudy		Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 7:00 GMT; all others at 12:00 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 27, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on late prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the BHG: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (r) regularly; (u) irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

SF 744.45 (r) Alexander Fund

SF 540.00 (r) Caribea Growth Fund

SF 644.00 (r) Cetra Fund

SF 1,000.00 (r) CMAT Fund

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE:

SF 14.56 (d) Capital Reinforced Fund

SF 3,980.00 (d) Caribea Fund

SF 7.37 (d) CITIFund

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

SF 15.57 (d) Convert. Bd Int'l. & Corp.

SF 15.57 (d) Convert. Bd Int'l. Corp.

CREDIT SUISSE:

SF 285.50 (d) Actions Suisses

SF 285.50 (d) Consoco

SF 65.25 (d) CSE Fonds-Bonds

SF 65.25 (d) Energie-Votor

CREDIT VITALE:

SF 407.00 (d) Bond-Vitale Fund

DT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

DM 24.48 (d) Combi-Fund

DM 71.00 (d) Combi-Fund

FIDELITY (BERMUDA) LTD.:

SF 1,000.00 (d) Fidelity Amer. Assistan

SF 1,000.00 (d) Fidelity Off. Svc. Tr.

SF 1,049 (d) Fidelity Inv. Fund

SF 1,049 (d) Fidelity Off. Fund

G.T. GERMANY LTD.:

SF 49.57 (d) Berry Poc. Bd. Ltd.

SF 49.57 (d) G.T. Dollar Fund

JARDINE FLEMING:

SF 42.34 (r) Jardine Japan Fund

SF 42.34 (r) Jardine L'Est Asia

LLOYDS INT. MGT. CO. LTD. GENEVA 11:

SF 326.50 (d) Lloyd Inv. Growth Fund

LLOYDS INT. MGT. CO. LTD. INCOME:

SF 316.00 (d) Lloyds Inv. Income Fund

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. INTL.:

SF 585.44 (d) U.S. Dollar Fund

SF 124.46 (d) Sterling Fund

SEAFARERS (NAV.J.):

SF 12.15 (d) Seafarers Inv. Fund

SOFICO GROUPE GENEVA:

SF 154.20 (d) Parion Sw. R. Est.

SWISS BANK CORP.:

SF 103.00 (d) American Fund

UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

SF 20.20 (d) Amer. U.S. Sh.

SF 20.20 (d) Convert-Invest

SF 47.25 (d) Euro Europe Sh.

SF 100.75 (d) Euro Swiss Sh.

UNIVERSAL FUND:

SF 71.32 (d) Universal Fund

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

SF 20.20 (d) America-Valer

SF 20.20 (d) Japan Portfolio

SF 23.50 (d) Swissvector New Ser.

SF 73.03 (d) U.S. Inv. Select.

UNIVERSAL FUND:

SF 181.20 (d) Swiss Universal Fund

UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

OM 12.15 (d) Amerifonds

OM 12.15 (d) Eurofonds

OM 12.15 (d) I Unifunds

OM 42.65 (d) I Unireal

OM 62.05 (d) I Unispecial



BOOKS

THE STRANGE RIDE OF RUDYARD KIPLING

His Life and Works

By Angus Wilson. Viking. Illustrated. 370 pp. \$17.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I DON'T know if people in the United States read Rudyard Kipling anymore. I certainly haven't read him in almost 30 years, and then it was "The Jungle Books" and "Kim" and "Plain Tales From the Hills," which like anyone in his early teens, I indiscriminately adored. But although it has been fashionable for many years now to debunk Kipling for being the standard-bearer of British imperialism ("Take up the White Man's burden," as he wrote in his 1898 poem), I am, if anything, ashamed of my neglect of him. For in opposition to the debunkers, there has arisen since his death in 1936 a distinguished school of defenders of Kipling's work. And a substantial portion of this school believes that it is his more enigmatic stories that make him important. All of which makes me feel doubly chagrined — once, for having ceased to read him, and twice, for never having read most of these later stories.

This will explain in part my enthusiasm for Angus Wilson's

The Strange Ride of Rudyard Kipling, an independent, enthusiastic, and even affectionate study of Kipling's life and works by the English novelist who wrote, among other books, "For Whom the Cloche Tolls" and "The Middle Age of Mrs. Eliot."

For Wilson, while he greatly admires many of the late stories of Kipling, does not believe that they occasionally puzzling qualities point to a profounder side of Kipling and enhance his stature. On the contrary, he asserts that the enigmatic endings of such stories as "They" and "The Garden-ers" simply represent artistic

ideas as often repugnant and simplistic to Wilson — who, having spent his childhood in Durban, South Africa, knows plenty about the ambiguities of British colonialism — he does not believe that Kipling was a genuine racist. "My impression is that [his racial mixture] was always undercut by his imaginative particularity, and also, by his unconscious absorption of India, which weakened not only his racial but his color exclusiveness."

Certainly, if we do not feel compelled to return to Kipling, we owe it to ourselves to read "The Strange Ride of Rudyard Kipling," an independent, enthusiastic, and even affectionate study of Kipling's life and works by the English novelist who wrote, among other books, "For Whom the Cloche Tolls" and "The Middle Age of Mrs. Eliot."

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In NCAA Final

Kentucky Cruises Past Duke, 94-88

By David Dupree

ST. LOUIS, March 28 (WP) — Jack Givens scored a career-high 41 points and Kentucky lived up to its billing with a convincing 94-88 victory over Duke in the NCAA basketball championship final last night at the Checkerboard here.

Kentucky was too big, too strong, too experienced and too smart for the young Blue Devils.

Playing almost emotionlessly through the entire

tournament, Kentucky had an answer for everything Duke tried.

But there was nothing Duke could do to contain Givens, a 6-foot-4 senior All-America forward who came within 3 points of tying the NCAA championship scoring record in a final, 44 points, set in 1973 by Bill Walton of UCLA against Memphis State.

Fouls Don't Count

Kentucky's victory was even more impressive since two of its most important players, Mike Phillips and James Lee, got into

Kentucky's Coach In Rupp's Shadow

ST. LOUIS, March 28 (NYT) — For more than a decade, Joe B. Hall, the Kentucky basketball coach, has walked in a shadow, a bigger-than-the-shadow cast by Adolph Rupp, patriarch of basketball at the university.

That shadow could have disappeared last night in the light of a Kentucky victory in the NCAA championship game, but did it? Does the memory of the Rupp dynasty overshadow even the ultimate performance in college basketball? Hall will soon find out.

Even during this season, his teams have been booted. Was it because he turned off his detractors with a cold and vindictive personality? Or is it as his cheering section insists, a simple down-to-earth family man?

Dennis Crane, who played for Hall at Regis College, has an opinion: "He's a good man, an honest man," said Crane, who now works for a paper company in St. Louis. "He stays away from his players because he doesn't want to appear to show favoritism. His needs and his wants are simple."

"He's a good family man. People mistake his desire for privacy as unfriendliness."

A Less Flattering Name

Hall's detractors have another term for his aloofness. They call it paranoia. "He's really difficult to deal with," said one man who has dealt with Hall since he arrived at Kentucky in 1963, as an assistant to Rupp.

Hall had been a hotshot scholastic player at Cynthiana, Ky., and great success was predicted for him when he first went to Kentucky as a player, in the 1950s. But that was the era of the Fabulous Five (Alex Groza, Ralph Beard, Kenny Jones, Wah Wah Jones and Cliff Barker) and who can compete with them?

So Hall transferred to the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., where he set a one-game scoring record and was team captain. As a coach, he bounced from college to college before settling down at Kentucky.

He successfully recruited six prep school all-Americans, including Dan Issel, and turned out a winning freshman team, but being assistant to Rupp was out the way to attract attention.

Rupp was revered in Kentucky and fought mandatory retirement for as long as he could. But even after time caught up with him and Hall became coach in 1973, the shadow of Rupp stayed on campus.

Grimbling in Victory

The pressures on Hall can only be realized with an understanding of what college basketball means in a city like Lexington. Even after Kentucky won last night's game, there were fans who said that the victory margin was not high enough. "Rupp would have done better," they grumbled.

Small wonder then that the now 23,000-seat Rupp Arena is part of the shadow cast by the late coach. The stadium, built by the city of Lexington, is believed to be the nation's largest basketball facility and that means that a coach must try to fill the seats or be criticized for his inability to create an interesting and winning team.

Hall is said to favor Memorial Stadium (capacity 11,000) or the campus gym facility. He helped to raise money for the new university basketball house. When the Wildcat Foundation Guesthouse opened, the legend goes, the sign proclaimed "The Joe B. Hall Wildcat Basketball Lodge."

It quickly became "The Wildcat Basketball Lodge."

The explanation: The university does not name its facilities after individuals "until certain requirements have been met."

Blowing the Lid

ST. LOUIS, March 28 (UPI) — With "My Old Kentucky Home" barely heard above the roar of the thousands of Wildest fans who made the 250-mile trek to St. Louis for the NCAA championship game, the normally unmotivated Hall became emotional.

He approached each of his 14 players at center court after the game, hugged them one-by-one and said to each, "You know I love you."

"We didn't celebrate this year for a purpose," Hall explained afterward. "We take our basketball seriously at Kentucky. The people, the fans, won't let me take it lightly. They wouldn't want us to come here to have fun. They want us to win."

As Baseball Players Get in Shape, Umpires Get in Shape for Them

Steve Cady

PORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., March 28 (NYT) — While the New York Yankees soaked up the sun one afternoon last week, Durwood Merrill retired to his room at his hotel for a long nap.

When you are about to play the heavy in a drama that could produce a chin-to-chin confrontation with Billy Martin, you need all your composure. And umpires, according to Merrill, need spring training as much as ballplayers or managers.

"We have to get up for a game, too," the 38-year-old American League umpire explained. "I want to feel the game, even in spring training. When I get a little angry, feel a few butterflies, then I know I'm set to go."

A Quick Cure

For Merrill, a 215-pound Texan who used to teach school, the butterflies would disappear as soon as he made his first call that night as plate umpire in the Yankees-Reds game at Fort Lauderdale stadium. The next day, when the Yankees played the Mets here, Al Clark was umpiring behind the plate.

Merrill and Clark, a 30-year-old former sportswriter, were classmates at baseball's 1972 umpire school in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Of 1,300 applicants 85 were accepted by the school, 50 completed the five-week course, 20 got minor league jobs and 4 are now umpiring in the major leagues.

Despite this selectivity, salary scales for the 52 big-league umpires (28 in the American, 24 in the National) don't begin to compare with the money earned by competent ballplayers. Umpire start at \$16,500 a year, and the wage scale goes to about \$60,000. Seniority determines the steps, with six-year men getting \$28,000 annually.

Clark, preparing for his third American league season, and Merrill, in his second full season, are still in the lower ranges. But their hours are as long as anyone else's.

Four-Man Crews

Working in separate four-man crews during the regular season, each man will log 130,000 miles or more of air travel, umpire as many as 166 games (counting doubleheaders) and get to spend perhaps 9 or 10 days at home with his wife. Both say they are happily married to "very understanding" women.

In preparation for the long season, umpires use spring training to get themselves into physical and mental shape. They start jogging in January, watch their

weight and use the Grapefruit League games to sharpen their reflexes and timing.

"You have to regain your judgement," said Clark. "For an umpire, spring training is primarily to re-establish your timing in the field: not calling pitches too quickly, not calling plays too quickly."

Carew Warns He Will Quit Twins in '79

ORLANDO, Fla., March 28 (UPI) — Rod Carew, a 388-hitter in 1977 and a six-time American League batting champion, says he may leave the Minnesota Twins after the 1979 season.

Carew, working on the second year of a three-year pact calling for \$200,000 a year with the Twins, said yesterday that he was so upset over the progress of talks with the club president, Calvin Griffith, that he thought of jumping the team. Carew wants a long-term contract that would enable him to play out his career with the Twins.

"You've got to be able to regain your composure and see things accurately," said Clark. "After having somebody like Billy Martin jawing away an inch from your face on national television."

"An umpire," said Merrill, "is a

salesman. You've got to be right, and you've got to sell your call. But when you get a rhubarb, you've got to be able to squash your emotions and get control of them."

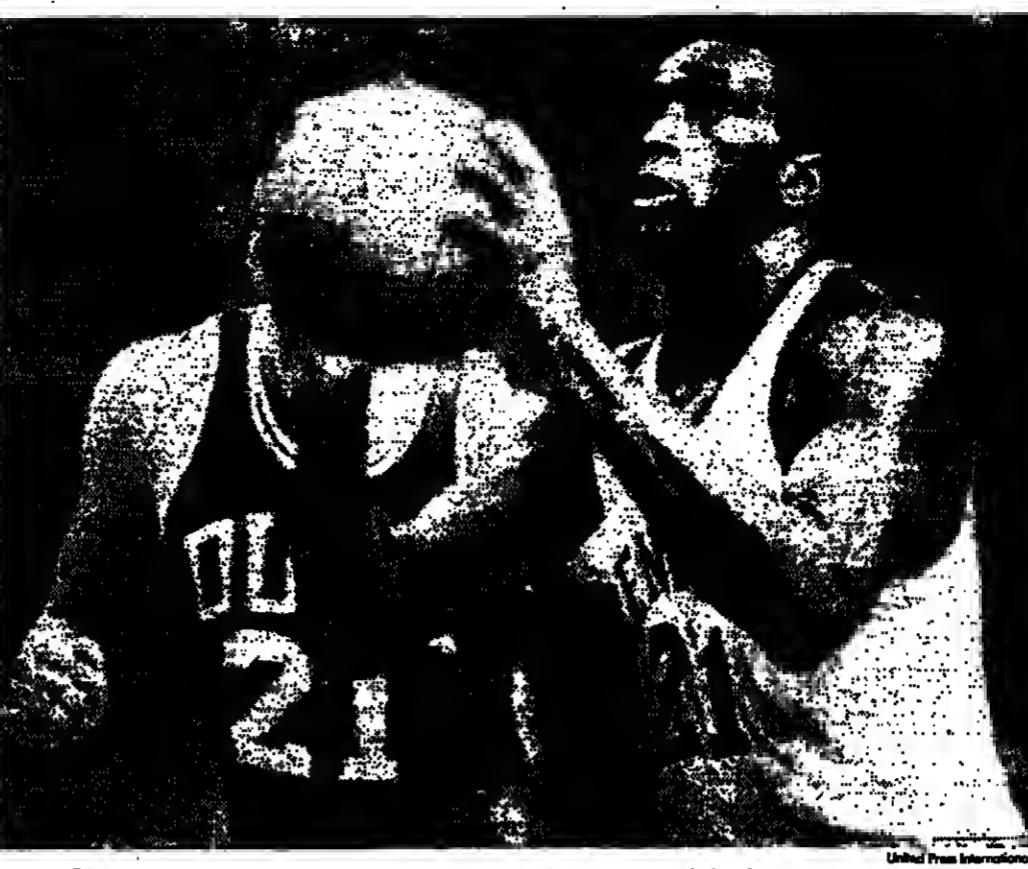
This doesn't mean, of course, that an umpire can allow a manager or player to kick dirt on him, direct a personal obscenity at him or otherwise go beyond the boundaries of an acceptable rhubarb.

"We don't mind being the heavies," said Merrill. "Booing an umpire is as much a part of baseball as hot dogs. We realize people don't come to see us, and we know the only time they notice is when they think we mess up a call. We also know the fans like to see a good argument, so we let the players or the managers have their say. When we've heard them out, we just tell them we don't want to hear any more."

Merrill and Clark have the kind of imposing bulk and muscular voices suited for the job. When they talk to each other in the hotel lobby here, they sound like a couple of basso profundos practicing at the Metropolitan Opera.

NBA Result

Memor. Game
Cleveland 96, Golden State 85



Jack Givens of Kentucky starts to shoot in the second half of the NCAA championship game against Duke. Givens scored 41 points, almost a record, as the Wildcats—ranked No. 1—triumphed.

The Annual Miracle

Weaver Again Plans To Unleash Orioles

By Red Smith

MIAMI, March 28 (NYT) — Earl Weaver said yes, his plans for the annual miracle were all in line. "There are a lot of good people out there," he said, nodding toward the playing field. He said that when a team won 97 games you didn't start tearing it apart. He said the Orioles would open the baseball season with approximately the same players who raced the Yankees and Red Sox through 161 games last summer and wound up tied with Boston for second place.

That was the annual miracle, 1977 model. After the 1976 season, adventurers with names like Reggie Jackson and Wayne Garland and Bobby Grich had set out from Baltimore to make their fortune as free agents, yet the team they left behind was in the pennant race until the next-to-last day and finished eighth games closer to the top than in the year before. As for the immediate future, Weaver said Milwaukee would be stronger and Detroit would have to start winning and these teams would make life more difficult for Boston and New York in the past.

Expect the Unexpected

The implication was clear that Weaver's team, unimpeded by Milwaukee and Detroit, would move even closer to the championship and maybe take it all. Weaver's teams have a knack for the unexpected.

The only free agent who quit Baltimore after last season was Ross Grimsley, the pitcher, who sold himself to Montreal for \$1,375,000 over six years. Grimsley was a 14-game winner for the Orioles, but Weaver said they had his place on the roster for tomorrow's aces, Scott McGregor and Dennis Martinez.

When Earl designates a player as tomorrow's star, he does not say maybe. As manager, Weaver is baseball's defending champion

— Major League Manager of the Year (Sporting News) and American League Manager of the Year (Associated Press) — and he did not achieve this state by hedging. He says the ability to judge talent is the essential attribute in a manager, "because I can't pitch or catch or hit or steal bases for them." Nobody asks more of Earl Weaver than Earl Weaver.

"You have to make judgments," said the dandy little manager. "Wayne Garland is 2 and 500 year and you make the judgment that he's capable of winning 20. So he gets the chance and he wins 20. Now how do you reward him? Offer him what you figure a 20-game winner is worth, I told Hank Peters, but Wayne stopped around and got the moon he wanted from Cleveland.

Equal, But No Better

"At the same time we had Mike Flanagan. He was 3 and 5 in 1976. His fast ball was just as good as Garland's, his curve was just as good and he was just as good a pitcher. Not better, just as good. So you make the judgment to go with him. Last year he won 15 games and Garland 13."

Dennis Martinez had a won-

lose record of 14-7 as a Baltimore

rookie last season. McGregor, a Yankee chateau included in the deal for Ken Holtzman, was 3-5. Now it is his turn to step in and fill Grimsley's place.

Somebody remarked on the fact that with free agents priced by the carat, Jim Palmer had not played out his option. A 20-game winner in seven of the last eight seasons and the best pitcher in the league by all accepted standards, he would bring as much as Michelangelo's David.

"Maybe he already gets that much," Weaver said. "We've got a couple of guys on long-range contracts for a million-plus. Maybe Palmer could sell himself for more money, maybe not. He doesn't have to go through the free-agent hassle. Playing out his option, he gets a line drive in the elbow and where is he? Instead, he has a contract and security."

"Just because we haven't gone out after free agents, that doesn't mean we wouldn't. If this organization stopped bringing up good young players, we'd go guy 'em."

NHL Results

MONTREAL, March 28 (UPI) — Toronto 3, Los Angeles 0. New York Rangers 5, St. Louis 2.

NHL Leaders

	G	A	Pts
Lafleur, Mon.	57	68	125
Shaner, NYI	44	73	117
Shaner, Tor.	54	54	117
Lemieux, Mon.	34	57	93
Perreault, Buf.	41	46	87
Hoffman, NYI	29	58	87
O'Reilly, Bos.	45	57	83
Rustie, Bos.	24	58	81
Shultz, Mon.	45	34	81

NHL Leaders

	G	P	Pts
Turcotte, Can.	54	83	129
Ulfsson, Minn.	25	42	100
Cleaver, Que.	51	65	117
Hebert, Minn.	41	54	115
Hull, Minn.	46	47	112
K.Harrison, Minn.	37	59	98
Laemmle, Can.	47	54	98
Lemieux, Que.	31	43	94
G.Howe, N.E.	34	56	90
Chisholm, Edm.	31	47	78

NBA Leaders

	G	P	Pts
Garrett, S.A.	42	42	120
Moncrieff, N.D.	42	42	120
McAuley, N.D.	42	42	120
Thompson, Dr.	22	42	102
Allen-John, L.A.	54	57	103
McAuley, H.A.	22	31	93
Westhead, Phil.	73	49	101
Smith, Buff.	23	31	93

